SOMETHING HERE THAT WILL INTEREST TI .M.

Consessions Loutrivance for Topping Haystacks A New Folder Plant-Sloventy Farming I- Disgusting - To Cure a Horse of Balking Farm Notes.

Tupo og Haystacks

Those who are obliged to store a portion of their hay in stacks from ack of turage room in the bar s, know how difficult it is to build a stack that will remain good until it is drawn to the barn in the winter. writes t is Benton in the American Agriculturist. This is because it

continues to sets is going through the process of termentation. known as -sweat-FIG. 1 LADDUCERACKET.ing." Hence it is better to top the stacks after ha log using for the purpose swale grass when that can be obtained, not only because it is of small value for fodder, but also because the broad, tough leaves mat together and shed the ran, better

than upland gra-s When the stacks are of considerable size, I have found great conveni-nce in using what is called a -ladder bracket." In the illustration, Fig. 1 shows the manner in which it is constructed. The upper pieces are of spruce or other st ong wood, two inches square. Across their top is bolted a light plank six feet long, which makes a convenient platform. At A are iron pins put through each piece, which serve for books. B. this means the bracket is



FIG. 2. LADDER AND BRACKET IN POSITION. booked on the ladder round at any height desi ed, making an adjustable platform on which an assistant can stand to rece ve the hay from the man on the load, and pitch it up to the man on the stack. Fig. shows it placed on the ladder ready for use By using this simple contrivance, which a farmer can make in an hour or two, it is easy to top a large stack. bu iding it up to a good for a. In order that it may be perfectly strong and secure, it is best not to use nails in its construction, but fasten it entirely with small carr age boits

## Slovenly Farming

If there is any one thing more disgo-ting than another in agriculture it is slovenliness-go-as you-please farming. And it does mole wood grade the occupation in the minds of on-lookers than all the distateful duties tog ther, prominent among which a e the cleaning and purifying of the cow statiles and hog pens and ine carting and distributing of the Ilth about the farm. It costs no nore to do a piece of work neatly than it does to do it in a slip-shod ashlon. The thoughts are bright to the Gleaner's mind by noting the work of gathering a field of hay which te passed in going to and from h place of broot. The men employed seemed to have had experience, but the work was wretchedly done, and more than half the value of what was in the beginning a fine live-acre mowing lot must have teen lost by the slip-hod manner of handling the grass. In the 1 rst place, it was left standing till well past the only ripe stage. The preparatory clipping with the seythe began on the Fourth of July, the ma n wo k not being started until ten days later, the few hund ed pounds of clippings lying by the roadside in the meantime, getting pretty leaves, and givin three cuttings in a check, its left front laps over, as thoroughly 'seasoned." One bright season, yielding in all some lour tops shown, a d falls almost to the bottom morning the machine was set a-going. and it laid down about one quarter of the field of handsome grass. This was not even shaken up, but just at nightfall was raked thrown upon the wagons and taken to the barns the machine next owing at another quarter. This on aturday. A brisk ower found the grass where the machine had left it, and it lay under a bleaching sun during next day, not applied to a bruised wound. being touched till Monday afternoon, when it was raked and taken to the barn-a black, unpalatable masmixed with it was mother quarter of the field, cut on Monday and loaded without other handling than that afforded by the rake. The produ tof the first quarter of the lot was added to the other after the same heediess treatment, and it is sale to say that the last end of that hay m w will be worse than the first and goodness nows that the first is bad enough. Whereas but for the heelless, slipshod way of do by the work, the reapit would have been a mow of upwards of fitteen tons of the cho cest room. hay-a credit to the maker and a continual feast to the horses to which it was to be served .- Hartford Cour-

An officer of the police detail said cently: "When I was a mounted bliceman I learned of a most huand kind method of curing a y horse. It not only never falls, is dues not give the slightest pain is ensimal. When the horse related to the most begut take the front foot by the sk and bend the leg at the knee Mold it thus for three min and let it down and the horse

think of but one thing at at me, and having made up his mind not to go, my theory is that the bending of the leg takes his mind from the original thought There have been some barbarously cruel meth decesorted to to make a talky horse go its way, such as filling its mouth with sand, severely beating the horse, or, as in one recent case, cutting out his tongue. The humane societies would have their hands full to care for all these cuelties to animals. If they only knew, the owners of borses would adopt my treatment, and there would be no trouble with the erstwhile troublesome balky borse.". Cur Animal Friends.

Cow or Care.

Quite a good many people have the belief that sood, clean ness, intelligence a compounding rations and in feeding them, pure water, and skill exercised to the manufacture of butter have more to do with it all than has the cow, since there are comparatively worthless cows in all breeds, says a correspondent of "Hoard's Lairvman." It is said that Jersey butter will 'stand up" letter than will any other. That all depends. There are erseys and serseys, and some of their butter will stand going to throw them away. They are right too for the woman ho is by up" and some will "sit down" or run away, if you give it a chance.

Ninety nine out of every 100 pounds of milk drawn from healthy, properly ted and cared for cows, will make butter that will "stand up and possess good body flavo and texture," If the conductor of the train is an artist. If he is a "daub" as many of them are, he'll spoil it. That's about all there is of it, and the attempts to make the dairymen of this country, or the world, believe that all this de-Ninety nine out of every 100 pounds or the world, believe that all this de- in solid colors. The Hoing is the pends on the cow and that no other characteristic pat o t e ga ment cow than the Jersey can do it. will It must not at stringly with the cut-

The Early Hervest Apple.

The early har est apple is very likely to overbear, but it is unte good for pies when not fully grown, provided enough sweetening is added to ake off the surplus acidity. It is best to shake off some from all the trees even though there is no market for them, for those left to ripen will be greatly improved in -i e and flavor, besides making sure that the tree will perfect fruit buds for bearing the next season. Usually the early harvest tree allowed to ripen all its fruit in years of abundance bears nothing the following year.

Wagner's Flat Pea. Great interest is manifested in the new fodger plant Lathyrus Silvestrie Wagneril, otherwise known as Wagner's fat pea. come thirty years ago the celebrated agronomist, Herr Wagner, of Munich, Germany, began crossing and improving varieties of Lathyru-, until from a hitter, worthless weed he has succeeded in de el-



LATHYRUS SILVESTRIS.

oping a succeient forage plant unusu. and is cape-like in front. ally rich in sugar, and much relished by all kinds of stock. The plant is a close relative of the sweet pea which it much resembles in appearance. It grows two, three, or more feet in september begins and she who has a height with roots that run till they large ward one delights in find water, even to twelve feet, and some say twice that. It seems to louri h on any soil growing well upon rocky sandy, or gravelly soil, chang ng hard and barren ground to fertil soil. Dry seasons do not seem ers need be ingenious to devise some-to hinder luxuriant growth, and it thing novel. How well they succeed needs no manure it has a teshy at times is shown by the traveling rig stals, with leaves three or four of this second illustration. Cut fr m inches long, shaped like willow tan wool n suiting showing a small of dry har ier acre. It is claimed that, when once established, it will last fifty years.

Odds and Ends. SALT dissolved in alcohol will take out grease spots

HANANA peels will clean tan shoes as well as regular dressing. COURT ILA TER should never on

Whop ashes very finely sifted are good for scouring knives and tin-

Comp sticed potatoes fry better when a little flour is sprinkled over them. A STRONG solution of salt and water

will remove the poison of bees or mosquite stings. A TEXALOONFUL of powdered borax added to cold starch will tend to give

the linen extra stiffness Coansi-anount coffee sprinkled on a shovelful of burning coals will remove offensive odors from a sick

Is you desire to paper a wall that has been whitewashed, rub the wall down with a cloth wet in strong vin-

egar or saleratus WHEN using a spoon or whisk for beating, take long upward strokes, the more rapid the better. The spoon should touch the bottom of the owel each time, and the motion

must be regular. must be regular.

Flower will keep better in damp sand than in water and a center-piece of flowers for the table may be more g seefaily and ruly arranged in a jar ni wet sand than in a foun-dation of most.

and cloth find the usual amount of favor for earl, tall wear. The cheviots are particularly pretty. Miny woven of milti-colored threads that make a fawn or tan tone have a vine line of light color marking off inch and a half sunar. Sometimes a point relation of most.

TIME HAS COME FOR THEIR CON-SIDERATION.

Last Winter Are Not Going to Throw Them Away-Many Being Made Over-Box Patters Popul r.

that is p s-ible

New York correspondences



over lepend up-on it all the wo-men who be ght swell fro k c ate for out-id wear lat ear are n t pattern if she has o have one. If she can have u t what she w n s. he w ll



s de, may be of the most brilliant

FOR AUTUMN JOURNEYING

plaid, and is al va s silk. may be inished with a big hood, well lined, or with a second care in cut like the under one, o ly much We.l-to-do women are publishing their os e sion of large purses by se-lec in w aps which otte iy ignore a iv such thin a hard times or early [all wear some very elegant silk and lace wraps are shown, and he initi deketch d pi ts one of the which has no sleeves. Of watered silk a d telm ed with enetian lace, it is out prince s. each s de showing a garaiture of two bin s of g ipure in ertion. The back is cut of at the waist and the scir is then gathered very full to the bodi e portion. A circu a col ar enriched w th goipure forms bretelles in back

Aside rom thee outside garments. n one it mo w man's uttire is made to express so much of novelty at this time of year as trave ing gowns. Ma v women do not tak - their outings untigowns to the automn tri - which are so agg e-sively new as to impress the observer with the fact that they did not do service in the summer surney ings. As tlainness ad e mparat ve simp icity are a requirement de ignin a big bo pleat. The fale skirt snowing eneand the box pleat is of plain tan stuff of a darker shade than the others. The dess has no darts and the fullnes a confined in the waist by a sash of brown surah. The drap d sleeves are wide and comfortsbe a d have turned back cuffs faced with white surah. They are also gar



nished with brown surah and rosettes of the same. Home-spun, serge, cheviot, tweed and cloth find the usual amount of

OUR RURAL READERS. will go promptly. The only way in WRAPS FOR AUTUMN. seen in the square. They are or minimal which I can account for this effective mastery of the horse is that he can often adefr dre e to be worn on to p take in the water, and n sy blue is naturall a mue isvor d color. of such material and his the very pretty dress which to artitue t presents in this costum the full skir is ernamented on y by three rows of c arse ik stich ng a und the lottom. With it is worn a st I ed blue ottom. With it is worn a st I sed blue and a hite jer-ey and a short girdlel e a ket held in place by twis ed ribbo s fastening on the shoulde a. I ak takes the lead in the new style, a it usually does, but c or a c sure to follow. La t seas n saw such a region a c of color hat it is to be hiped tha wome ic n res rain them all e to somet log like y od aste. HE time has come for the on de ation o costs ca, es



PARTIONABLE PALL TYPES

really only a dull | lack, is to be a street coo for the fail in combina tien with the er-audacious angen a. wuich will not give u and go away a o many women ish it would. the fir t colors to fo low the black s lead toward new vogue is gray. A poplin o siver g sy, trimmed ith sy velvet gra. silk and tee ga loon. ue to the dress whi h appears a the eft in the ne t olciure skirt is anged with vely t and galloon. a d has an aproa overskirt + hich is similarly garnis, ed and s ightly draped on the right side. The bodice front is im ed with pleated velvet and the low r part is cove ed by a deep fitted The garniture con i ts of siashed bretelles and epaulette . trimmed with vel et nd galleon. The mo lees ely wide gig it siceves and the

s anding col as a se plain.

More novel but less pronounced of co or is the companion costume to that just de cribed. Its stiff is wark-bi-e ers on and the trammings are black watered silk riobon and clored em-broidery on bands of unblea hed linen. The solid is edged with a double box preated ruching of back moi e rib n which stops on each side about fifteen inches from the ack center seam, endi gin a big bow. At the t p are two nocket flaps on each side, the un er one of linen, the top of crepon. In the last , leture two m urning dresses a pear. The left hand one is top dee mourn ny, and is mad of kirt banded by a deep blas fold of era e. A large plas ron and revers which form a deep round 30 ar in back appear on the bodice. Both are of crape, and a cre e lisse how is pl ced a t en ck. The gig t sleeves are banded with narrow bias crape olds at the walt, an the staning collar is of the same material. The



THE GARN OF GRIEVING

other dress is less sember, and is from black w olen su ting. Over its bellshaped and rskirt comes a draped overs irt which is open on the left and and garnished with the rows of black The bodice is fitted in back and has loose ja ket fronts, which open to show a vest of blick grosge in shirt d several times around the neck. Folde I grosgrain gives he wide girdle which fastens with a small he d in back. The sleeves are shirred sever times year the armho e, and are edged with braid, whi h is a so pot on the revers and turned down collar. Many velvet weave are on the m r

k tand so satif ctory is col r and oftness are s me f these t at it may be vell to think twee be ore plunging I to genuine lik velvet. For women who has a reached the beauty of g av hair, black veivet will always to the ideal formal gown. A really coyal gown worn by the macestic mother of a pretty bide at the welding to extion was of silk velvet, and e with a ore of duchess lace o er the velvet. The slee es wers e o m us el puffs : eaching to the el ows, points of egainst the velvet. The skirt wa lo in front, its fo ds moving heavily who pushed forward wide tain fell from under the pointed bodice, sweeping to either side and forming a sitbackground to the woman's did height. Her hair, a sn we plendid height. splendid height. Her hair, a sn we white, was piled high at the b ck, and held with an iv ry comb. At the orehead the locks pa ted saitly to either side. Such a gown was magnificent in its simplicity and could not be improved upon, but like other works of art it cost was great.

Oppyright, 1884.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO FARMER AND HOUSEWIFE

Cover - English Horses - Ripening of plant is abundant Fruits.

A Rouson Why Crops Fall.

in is when it is fit to hold three that can be exjected in the way of things, each in the right quantity, ne ther too much nor too little o either. They are, says Colman's must be in perfect co dition for eatural World air, heat, and water ing when placked, or the full calue Too much of either will cause the of the fru ts will be missed. They crop- to all, while too little will have the same e ect. You see how however, and stored away in some di cult a science is farming, in fact, you have felt this all your lives. Air. heat, and water have each an ann ty for each otner, and yet they are each antagonistic to each other, so the trouble is just how to maintain the best possible balance of all three in the soil at one time, and continuously while the crop grows. If you shut either out of the soil the crop will die, and if you give either in too great a cantity it will likewise die The many processes you effect when working land are all undertaken for this en , though some of y u may not have before seen it in this way. To the man with the inborn farming intention this knowledge is perhaps of no use at all in every day practice. To those who are eve anxious to learn the reason why, it is at least a satisfaction, if nothing else To illustrate how air, beat, and

same time take in imagination a these from Irelan , which until retwo, and fill it with soil worked up cently supplied the entire Beiglan into a line tiith after a good autumn army with remount and at present rain. In this ase you have air heat, largely fill the ranks of London cab and water each in correct quantity, horses. They fetch on the average l'ou water gent y in on the soil in the tub till you know it will not absorb any more. You thereby drive out the air and any farm plant growing in it will then dwindle and dis Make a bole in the bottom of the tub to let the water e-cape, and the more you pour in, it done gently, like falling rain, and not too on stantly the more the plant will flourish 1 . however the water is prices for leedstuffs, says a write , is cold and the surrounding atmosphere to keep good stock to cat them. is cord also, then again the plant will pine, the cold air and end water will k.Hit if continued. Try the tub again filled with soil a tworked ato a titth, but in small clods. In this case you would have air uiling all the spaces at the expense of the water or moisture. Dur ng a rain the spaces would be filled with water, which would at once run through the sunsoil, to be immediately tollowed by air to fill the interstices. If the air was cold it would tend to kill the lit- tion to raise thrilty pies. Feed her tie moisture retained by the clods on succeient food, cooked or steamed would at one evaporate, and in clover turnips, potatoe-, beets and either case vegetation would suffer. a vallety of food, with a due propor-Take the tub again and fill it with a tion of grain, will keep her in the a firm lay soil. The clay would hold best condition. moisture but not air. As regards heat. I would be warm when the at | bring a good price, but he who has mosphere was not, and cold as the all irst-class stock usually obta as weather changed to cold. The heat "the top of the market." and old would not so often be chang they all seem to be of one meld, and ing, warm in the day and cooling of that a good one, there are rapidly at night, that plants here ready to take them as a lot

again would not be strong. it is very important to bear in and butter food. The finest grain mind when wo k ng a field that you mixture ever devised will not answer want it in such - condition that it will hold these three elements should be with the idea of making in well baranced proportions. A sponge is a good illustration of how water is held in capillary attration. Dip a sponge in a two of water, and when lifted out it is full of water an void of air; give it a gentle squeeze to cominate some of the water, air immediately takes its place. You then have both air an a water held in the scone. Not only that, but the moist sponge would hold beat in a more uniform degree than f it was either full of water or quite dry. It would not cool off and heat up so mulckiy with every change of temperature o the weather. Woole and linen fairies also thustrate this power of retention of heat. Wool in its fi re is hodow, linen is solid. Lut your hand on a roll of Sannel-the Sannel Seels warm, it gently absorbs and letains the heat from the ban , the minute hollows and spaces of the fabric raw the heat and hold it. Try the same with a roll of l nen in the same room. It feels coid to the touch. It is a more sorid bo y, like a clay soil, which draws the heat from the land rap div to let it go again in the same rapid manner. The wool represents an ce open friable soil-always growing. not affected by rapid changes from heat to coid, nor from dry to wet. the linen, that of a heavy solid clay soil, always either too hot or too cold. t o wet or too dry.

White Clover. One of the most valuable plants

for pasture, when sown with other kinds, says the New ork Times, is white lover. Its outritive pulities are considerably better than tho e of red liover, and it is a hardy, persistent plant. It will grow under the shade of the stronger grass and cover, making a dense tottom that, while it is not available for hay, yet a e.e. tend d from the pole over the allords a large addition to the feed puffs and rich lace cuffs were set on for pasturing a smals. It is beyond the band of the seeves to turn lack repreach for cows and sheep, but for reproach for cows and sheep, but for horses has the effect in the late summer of salivating them profusely, much so as to make them qu te thin. It has the same effect upon mules. and these animals should, therefore be kept out of fields in which it grows to any extent.

It will be a useful occupation for a spare hour or two to scatter a pound of this seed over the pasture. especally where the grass is thin. It will show next season, and on a having possession of the ground it will keep it for several years. It is the best of THE heart of a Greenland whale is a all the honey-producing plants ward in diameter. \* known, and, having a long blooming

season, the bees make more money from it than from any other source. Its effect upon the yield of milk and butter o the cows is so at parent as always to draw from the buttermaker the remark: The cows are getting the white clover now." And this is always the case when, at this How Air. Heat, and Water are Held in the Time, the cows are turned into the Soil at the same T.me-Value of White newly-mown mead we where this

Ripening of Fraits.

Grapes, unlike most other fruits The correct condition for soil to be never ripen any after nicking. All change is the evaporation of some of the water, and finally dec y. They soould be plucked as soon as ripe, zoid place. They can be p eserved even longer than pears Haspberries. strawberries, and blackberries gain very little after picking. They should be allowed to reach their full g owth before pick ng. but they are worthless for keeping if allowed to reach the stage common). known as "lead They are ben unfit for shipripe." ping. I ractically, the destructive forces have already started into operation at that point and nothing will che k them after such a start.

In spite of the imports from Poland. Finiand, Heiland and even America, and the pony trade with the Baitic, the English export of horse- enormously exceed the import in value. A three years' total gives 12, 32,000 of exports as against £301,000 of imports and the quality and pric of English horses rise water can be held in the soil at the steadily. The imports do not include about 30 apiece, and as a new hansom cab costs 100, the hirer employe the tempo ary use of a capital of £130 and the service of the driver. But the number of cabs steadily decreases, and from the horses print of view this decline is hardly to be deplored.

Tur best way to checkmate low

A admit that a cow needs shelter in winter; but it is equally necessary to furnish her prote tion from thes and the scorening rays of the sun of summer.

N . . . waste good a-hes. Save every pound, and use them on the orchard land. Corn cobs are very rica in p tash, and the ashes of such should be preserved carefully.

T a sow mus be in thrifty condi-

\ s - i s animal is sure to

G. A is essentially a milk, cream so well. When the latter is given it bone and muscle, while the grass makes the milk When the grass to poor the chopped grain is a good ad junct

The handlest and most effective way to app y paris green to potatoes is in the orm of ad y mixture with our. It sticks better than any other substance, a very small ruantity is sufficient; and with a small sifter it may be applied rapidly and with little waste. It does not invo ve such hard work, and is really cheaper for that reason. Carrying water costs more than the flour.

To Cripple the Bank of England. At its first establi hment the inexperience of its founders was by no in ans the worst peril which the bank had to encounter. It was surrounded by enemies, whose opposttion arose partly from political and partly from selfish motives. The goldsmiths, in whose hand the banking of London, such as it was hal developed into a mait profitable tr de, were natural. / d sposed to set every obstacle n their rival's way.

They contende that an institution on so large a scale was likely to assame the control of all financial business o a egree most threatening to the common interests of the country, and to attain so much power as would give to it a dangerous authority and influence, even with the National Government. They pretended to fores e that, as soon as it was firmly established, it would so raise the rate of interest as to cripple i dustry, while fliling its own coders by u-ury. And in this there was no doubt some reason, for many of them had grown wealthy by the very methods they now denounced.

Some of them employed their means freely in endeavors to embartass the bank and their plots were occasionally successful enough to bring their new rival into danger. One of the most unscrapulous of its enemies was Sir Charles i uncomba who had tately pu chased a magn 6cent estate out of the prots of bis own banking business. On one occasion he is said to have sold his entire holding of bank stock, amounting to su, 000, in order to discredit its reputation, and, some years later, to have conspired with others to create a run by colle ting and presenting on one day £ 00,0.0 in notes of the bank - Macmillan's Magazine.

Ir sounds like a shame to call so